A MISSION TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

RENERAL STONEMAN'S BRILLIANT RAID.

ER OCCUPIES SALISBURY, N. C.

WHOLESALE CAPTURES.

19 Guns and 1,165 Prisoners Taken

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

### Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Major-Gen. DIX, New-York: Official informa en has reached this Department of the occupation bile on the 12th inst., by the troops under comma-Major-Gen. Canby. No particulars of the captur ve yet been received.

The following despatches containing details of the sedition under command of Mojor-Gen. Stonema re been forwarded to the Department of Major Gen

Hogas. Nashville, April 18-1:30 p. m. Hajor Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Stoff: I forward following report from Major-Gen. Stoneman in go wived for the information of the Secretary of War s 1 the Lieutenant-General, and take pleasure in spe . My inviting their attention to the importance of the ak performed by Gen. Stoneman, who in spirit ful sted the orders given bim before starting on th

· pedition.
The officers specially mentioned by Gon. Stoneman & sjor Keegh, Capts, Morrow, Allen and Chamberlah h-ve heretofere on many occasions distinguished then . lves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

Beggs Rast Tennessee, in the Field, Camp at Slaterville, N. G., April 12, via Jonessono, Tuesday, April 18—7 a. m. To Mojor-Gen. THOMAS, Commanding Depart the Cumberland: I have the honor to report the follow ing as the result of our operations since my last all-

patch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross the Ele Ridge into the Yadkin River bottom, in order to obtail supplies for men and horses. There we were detain three days by freshet. From thence we sirned for

Christiansbulg.
On the route I detached Col. Miller with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with pertion of the 15th Pennsylvania, Palmer's Brigade, t Big Lick. The three points were struck almost simu innequaly.

Col. Palmer attacked, and after some fighting, co. tared Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies a that point, and also at Mair's Mendow. Major Was mer, after striking the tailread at Big Lick, pushed or toward Lyschburg, destroying on his way the in portant bridges over the Big and Little Otter and got to within four miles of Lynchbors the main body I effectually the road between New River and Dig Lick, and the struck for Greensberough, on the North Carolina Rail Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer' Arigade to destroy the bridges between Danville an Greensborough, and between Greensborough and Xad kin River, and the large depote of supplies along the

- unity was performed with considerable lightim the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire sati facfer's, and the artillery under the command of Lieut Reagne, we pushed for Salisbury, where we foun about 3,000 troops under the command of Major-Ge-W. M. Gardiner, and 14 pieces of artiflery under con mand of Col. (late Lieut.-Gen.) Pemberton

The whole formed belief Grant's Creek, about tw miles and a kalf from Salisbury. As soon as a propodisposition could be made, I ordered a general charge mong the entire line, and the result was the capture Le whole fourteen places of artillery, 1,364 prisoners neluding 53 officers.

All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with n he remainder of the force was chased through an everal miles beyond the town, but scattered and wascaped into the woods.

We remained at Sallabary two days, during while sime we destroyed 15 miles of railroad track and bridges toward Cherlotte, and then moved to this point

From here we shall move to the south side of the catawha River, and he in position to operate to a harlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an ern moving south. The following is a partial list of the public propert espined north of Salisbury and destroyed by

Four large, cotton factories and 7,000 bales cotton; four large magazines containing in stand of small arms and accontrements 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunitio-1,000 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 7,00 rounds of powder, 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,00 ushele of wheat, 160,000 pounds of cured bacon 00,000 suits of gray uniforms and clothing, 250,0 my blankets, 20,000 pounds of harvess leather

\*9,000 pounds of saltpeter; also a very rge amount of angar, salt, rice and other stores at edical supplies, valued by the Rebel medical director t \$100,000 in gold. In addition to the arsenals allebury the military was being fitted up, and was lled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmon

il of which was destroyed. The depots along the route traversed by our and varties have furnished us with abundance. The no ver of horses and mules captured and taken along to road I have no means of estimating. I can say, how er, that we are much better mented than when t

oft Knezville. We have a surplus of lead, animals and sufficent b des to haul off all our of our captures, mount a po con of the prisoners, and about a thousand contr. Bends, and this after crossing Stone Mountains one od the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made

eadquarters since the 20th of last month of 500 mile and much more by portions of the command.

The rapidity of our movements in almost every is stance caused our advanced guard to herald or broach, and make the surprise complete. Gen. Gilla entitled toe full share of whatever is due, will make

the detailed report of the expedition. The only easualties in my szaff was Capt. Morrow A. A. G., who, while assisting Major Keogh, my A. D C., leading the 11th Kentucky Cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, was on his 20th birday, was severely, but a

experouely, wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as was also Major Ba-A. A. G., my Chief of Staff; Capt. Chamberlin, m Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. Allen, A. A. G., J Wish to bring to your especial attention, and through

you to the General in Chief. Gro. Stoneman, Major-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen.

# New-Work Tribune.

Vol. XXV .... No. 7,499. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Associated Press Account.

The steamer Admiral Du Pont arrived here storday afternoon from Morehead City, N. C., an ught advices to a still later date from Gen. Sherman

Ger. Sherman, having left Goldsborough in his rear once struck out for Johnston's army, hoping to b ble to force him to give battle. Johnston, however ept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has me th very little resistance to his march north.

Raleigh was captured last Thursday with but ver ttle fighting, and that confined principally to th avalry and a skirmish between the advance pickets of oth forces.

The supplies for Gen. Sherman's army are all centered near Reaneke-Island, and the vessels lying at ancho there are awaiting the orders of his Chief Commissary

SECOND DISPATCH. NEWBERN, Saturday, April 15-10 a. m.

The Superintendent of the railroad has as ved here from Goldsberough, and states that Goance was captured by our cavalry between Hills rough and Raleigh on the 13th instant.

The report states that he (Vance) had been sent t erman by Gen. Johnston, who was at Hillsborough ith instructions to surrender the State of North Car. a to Gen. Sherman, but that these instructions we derward countermanded, and Vance was on his rn te Johnson without having seen Sherman, wh was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, no ving carried out his mission.

The report also states that Joff Davis and family ha sined Johnston at Hillsborough, which is about thirt, iles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived : Hillsborough after Gov. Vauce had been sent to Sher an, and caused Jehnston's instructions to Vance to l et aside, does not appear.

The mail is about leaving, and there no is time he i restigation.

Postschirk.-Sletman's forces entered Raleigh a to ays slace and are moving on beyond that place after olmston, who continues to fall back without fighting THIRD DISPATCH.

LEXCIS. Tenn., April 16, 1845. The expedition under Major Gen. Stoneman, sich left Knexville, Tenn., on the 10th of March uck the East Tennessee rond on the 14th lest a Sythville, Christiansburg and Salem, Va. Between ese places 32 bridges were burned, and 25 miles k totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taker

d considerable quantities of corn and other stores de

sobury and Macksville, arriving at Grant's Creek ree miles from Salisbury, N. C., the Robel line for is line was defended by artiflery and infantry at was soon ferced, and our forces entered Salis 10 n. m., capturing eight stands of fors, 19 pieces of artillery, 1,165 prisoners, 1,060 stanfarms and accontiements, 1,000,000 rounds of small ition, and 1,000 rounds of fixed aumaunitio shells), 60,000 pounds of powder, 15,600 complete sult 00,00 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar 1000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saitreter and 7,000 bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of a ery were brought away, and all the other stores need eded for our immediate command were desiroved creater part of these supplies had just been re-

One large around, with the machinery complete, 513 pots, two engines and trains, several bridges between conshorough and Danville, and also some on th er side of Salisbury, with several miles of railross ck, were destroyed. We lost very few in killed and ounded. Among the letter was Capt. R. Morrow A. Guof Gen. Steneman's staff.

Gottement on, April 9, 1865. This merning the busy preparations for an mediate advance are observable in the streets of this own and in the camps around it. All last night wag s througed the roads and horsemen rushed to ap4 iro afth orders and replies. A portion of the lost wing. ien. Slocum commanding, has thready started, and th nd right wing are expected to leave to morrow.

The destination of the march is evidently Raleig

wherever else the redoubtable Johnston may chee confidenat by making a stand. The only strategic ats being the Rebel armies, and those being o cels at present, it is not unlikely that the Wester my has another long march before it.

has night occurred almost the only public demo trations which have been made in celebrating the raily a spenianeous offsir. As the shades of ever began to render earthly matters rather gloomy, het was seen to course its whizzing way toward the

This was followed by another and another, the soldiers soon began to greet each flery messer with cheers and musket salutes. Until a late hor the night the 4th of July revelry was continued he army, discoursed some delightful music at Ge rman's hendquarters, where quite a crowd collecter the expectation of hearing a speech from the of

Being epeatedly called upon, Sherman at last mad earance with a lantern in his hand, and walking wn to the gate of his yard, said to the voldiers ou e. "Pil tell you what I'll do, boys. I will read you the dispatch just an hoar old," and with thi acteristic speech, he gave way to Majo ng, of his Staff, who read a telegram from the Lieu t-General dated near Burkesville, saying that he d Lee's army pressed hard; Lee's men were scatter ng and going to their homes by thousands, and that e was retreating upon Danville, and directing Sher on to "press Johnston and we will finish the affair

After hearing this dispatch, three cheers were given Gea. Sherman, and most of the crowd wended their to their quarters satisfied, with having once again

# MOBILE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1865. Major-Gen. John A. Dix: The following dis atches from Maj. Gen. Camby report the capture of bel defenses of the city of Mobile. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HDGRS. M. D. W. Miss. In the Field, {
April 9, 1865-9 a. m.
Mo. & Gev. H. W. Hallick, Chief of Staff Spanish

ort and its dependencies were captured last night, are taken five mertars and 25 guise. The major par the garrison escaped by water. Blakeley is already nvested, and will be assaulted to-day unless the work to north stronger than I now believe them to be.

ED. R. S. CARDY, Major-Gen. Hoque, M. D. W. Miss., In the Field, } Lieut. Gen. GRANT and Major Gen. HALLBOR: I bave

the henor to report the capture this day of the Rebel THE NATIONAL LOSS, cortifications at Blakeley, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 THE NATIONAL LOSS. ED. R. S. CANDY, Major-Gen. guns.

# Details of the Capture.

CARO, Tuesday, April 18, 1965. Letters, dated Headquarters Military Division West Misslesippi, Spanish Fort, April 9, say that the oft lunette of Spanish Fort having previously been aken by Gen. Smith, the enemy evacuated the other arts of the fort at daylight of the 9th. Col. Bertran's brigade immediately occupied the Fort, and found two fonitor, several 8 inch Columbiads, a large quantity f amounttion, but no mules or tories, and but fe otions. The guns were spiked with naile. Our prison es number 25 officers and 557 men. The capture of panish Fort gives us Forts Alexis, Eugene and

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORIEANS, Thursday, April 13, 1965. The Times has the following special:

LAKEFORT, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

I have just arrived from Mobile. The stars and ipes were beisted on batteries Porter and Mackinh at 10;30 a. m. yesterday, and on a church steeple Mobile at 2:30 p. m. Gen. Granger's forces occup e city. The Rebels commenced evacuating on the and continued until yesterday, when they had all

"The tug-beat Allena was blown up by torpedote

## The Siege and Capture of Mebile. A special dispatch via Cincinnati, gives de-

alls of the siege and capture of Mobile and surround-

On Saturday, the 8th inst., all day great preparatio ere made to get every piece of ordnance in position high was accomplished about 5 o'clock p. m. Twenty we heavy Parrotts were got within half a mile of Span h Fort, and half as many mortars, while the 19th Inana, 7th Massachusetts and 21st New York Hatterley ere advanced to within one third of a mile of the comv's works.

At a given time, our entire artillery, assisted by two f our gunbonts, blazed away with great fury and nerity, and at the same time our suppers and skirdehere a lyanced and killed every Rebel artillerist who chowed his head. For several hours the roar of artil-try was one of the most awful I have over heard, with he additional vociferations of 20,000 men.

the additional vociferations of 20,000 men.

As night progressed there was no abatement of the thunder of our artillery and the include of our musical structured by the manufacture of the comm's response green more and more visible, until electry after nicionglat, when the firing from Spanish Fort almost entirely ceased. In an hour after the fort surrendered and at 21 o'clock on the morning o' April 5, our troops were in possession of Spanish fort and Fort Alexandria, and all they contained, including twenty odd pieces of strillery, a vast amount of an number one concern officer, and nearly 1,000 prisoners.

The gains of both forts were immediately turned on Forts Tracy and Huger in the harbor, at the mouth of the Hiskely and Apalachee Rivers, but failed to click a copy. It was subsequently assertained both works are abandoned by the enemy, after spaking eight cavy guns.

by some prisoners, and in a short time succeeded is moving between thirty and forty torpedees and run-ing up almost within shelling distance of Mobile he gamboat Cherokoe moved up at night close enough throwseversi shells at the enemy's water batteries.

in the owner a sholls at the enemy's water batteries, but without getting a return fire.

Since the 5th institle town of Biakely has been thoroughly invested by hand, but the water communication had not been entirely cut off. Before lone, however, two vesicles of our feet got close enough to command the mouth of Blakely filver, and it was at once resolved to attack the works all round Blakely simply amounts. Steele communication the right, Gen. Sherily after the gapting of Spanish Fort, intelligence of the capture and toe fall of Richmond was read to the roops, in connection with orders to attack Fort Blakely. Acclamations rent the air, and immediately impact the entire force moved on the chemy's works. The fire from the Rebe batteries was mee; terribic for a short time, but failed to check the advance of our interpid troops, who under a marderous fire of grape and canlister overhead, and torpedecy under foct, tore away the claborately-constructed abasis and cheman defrieze, awapt over the ditches, and at the point of the bayonet paried the whole like of works.

The specess of the assault was manifested by the volving demonstrations of joy enhighted no signs of relavation of these forces, and for many minutes their demonstrations of joy enhighted no signs of relavation of discontinuance. Quiet at last prevailed,

voe ferons shouts of the troops, and for many minutes of the collections of joy exhibited no signs of degoed Lord has open deeyes of the mation, soys an continuance. Quiet at last prevailed, but was again disturbed when the announcement was made that the results of the assault was the capture of soveral botteries of artiflery, large quantities of amount of the capture of the procession slowly moved forough the entrance when the whole after is much deep the procession slowly moved forough the entrance of the Presidential Mansion to the East room, where the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the entrance of the procession slowly moved for ough the

and neget with no opposition.
The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will amon A division of colored troops under Gen. Hawking, of extreme right, behaved handsomely, and like the te comrades, exhibited unmistakable pluck and h

The enemy's works were very strong, and during the assant our lines were enfladed by 184-pounder shells from the Rebei from clads Nashville and Hantsville. During the whole sleep our troops exhibited the most remarkable valor and endurance. For two weeks the enemy's forts on above and in the bay, and four gunboats, kept up an uncertainty fire day and night. The 14th Indiana Battery took a position the first day of the sleep within a third of a wile of the fort, and held it until its termination, sustaining a loss of 15 men killed and wounded and one gun smashed. The let Indiana Heavy Arrihary, and 3d Indiana, 7th Massachusetts, 17th Osio and 21st New-York Batteries also distinguished themselves. The lowa and Illinois troops are suffered most during the sleep.

In proceeding to the investment of Fort Blakely, many of our troops and horses were killed and injured by torpedoes. The reads were literally lined with them in an attempt to raise the monitor Osage has had her cust taken out, and, with a little more lightening, it is believed she can be made to float. The other loss sustained by the fleet is two tin-clads and one transport. I have learned of but six men lost in the fleet during he engagement. Further particulars will be transmitted soon.

Gen. Wilson's cayalry success is certainly brilliant. The enemy's works were very strong, and during the

the engagement. Further particulars will be transnitted soon.

Gen. Wilson's cavalry success is certainly brilliant.

The Rebel papers admit enough to confirm the opinion
that he has smashed everything up in Central Alabama.

He left Eastport about the 20th ult., and advanced in
two columns, and struck at Marion and Plantersville
simultaneously, respectively situated about twenty
miles to the north-west and north-cast of Selma. Two
brigades of Reddy's Division of Ferrests command,
under General Patterson were stationed at
Marion, and Adams's Division was at Plantersville. The Mobile Register says that the fight at
Marion commenced on the morning of the 2d
inst., was quite severe and lasted several hours. Ten
regiments were armed with Spancer rifles, which burried rapid death and destruction into the Rebel ranks.

The Register admits that their loss in killed and wound,
ed is greater than ours, and adds that mitimately Patterson's forces were driven in great confusion, with the
loss of a considerable number of men and horses, and
all their artillery.

The fether Register was bridge in direction.

fight at Plantersville was briefer in duration

The fight at Planterwille was briefer in deration, with about the same results. Adams cormanded the Rebel forces, and three times endeavored to break out lines. The Register says that Adams fought with distinguished skill and bravery, but was finally overpowered by an overwhelmine force, and compelled to give great disorder, with the lass of all his artillery, many killed and wounded, and a number of primorers.

The Register and Tribane both say that in, the after moon of the same day the Unionists swarmed in front of Seima, and after a sport engagement captured the fortifications, mounting twenty-two gans. Immediately the work of destruction componenced and in a brief time all the immense Government works, argenal, rolling mills, founderies, factories, munitions of war, ord name and subsistence stores, and other material were rains.

Prisoners and deserters say that Gen. Wilson easily resisted all opposition and swept everything before him. The paper published at Cahawba, in fits has is one says that our forces swept everything in their path, including cities, tewns, railroad rolling stock, manufactories, founderies, cattle, herses and negroes, leaving instead death and desciation.

# Secretary Seward and Son Improving.

The Would-be Assassin of Secretary Seward Secured.

BOOTH EROUGHT TO BAY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Delegations Wait Upon President Johnson

## HE ADDRESSES THEM.

Lying in State. pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18, 1865. At an early hour this morning Pennsylvania

, was thronged with people of both sexes, white an pouring toward the White House is order t vail themselves of the privilege of beholding for the set time the remains of the Nation's former chief. The city-which, ever since the assassination, ha

een darkened with funeral decorations-still retains mournful aspect; both attizons and soldiers ge lly were badges of crape, and, as the procession catted for admission to the western avenue leading t White House, the minute-gans at long intervaed in respect to the memory of the sixteent

Notwithstanding the preparations made, there section to be a great lack of officials to stem and regulate th asses moving toward the entrance to the Presidentle dansion. At 10 e'clock the gates were thrown open and the vast crowd by half dozens admitted between he bayonets of soldiers of the Reserve Corps, stationed t the west entrance.

At that time the rear of the procession rested or ifteenth-st. Jearly down to the avenue, and occur led the whole breadth of the walk to the gate, where colminated in one vast, swaying, surging mass which, as the syenets of the guards were elevated for moment, muce frantic rushes to gain admittance to he avenue leeding to the White House.

A large number, perhaps a majority, of these forming the process of were colored men and women of all age nd sizes, who had been drawn thither to look upon the simate form of one who, in the last four years of ife of perplexing cares, anxiety and turmoil, intensife beir's and humanity's friend.

Although the morning was cloudy a sultriness like hat of Summer oppromed everyone, but, notwithstand eg, the long column extending the length of nearly four locks, remained sweltering yet patiently awaiting beir admission to the presidential grounds. Ever ountenance boye evidence of sympathy in the nation errow and every low toned voice referred in heartfelt words to our great colemite.

As the main column neared the gate it was beset or ither flank by the crowd which had there accumulated and the struggle at this point for the position opposit the crossed bayonets was eagerly but not notally con-

"It isn't dat I car' for Massa Linkum more'n for any odder man," says an eld gray-haired negress, who will the swent-drope starding on her ebony brow, is hold ing her little grandchild above the heads of people to prevent it from being smothered; "but I wants dis lit-tile chile to see de man who made her free." "Truly

exer, and a stranger to the circumstances might have easily imagined, as the crowd filed by on either side of offin, every person a near relative of the decease When the writer passed, a colored noman bowed with carr and clad in the habiliments of mourning, o eted the narrow passage on the right of the coffi with her faded bandans to her eyes, with tears an he bewailed the Nation's loss. For several moment did she tarry, alternately gazing and sobbing, until a length she was gently reminded by an official that oth ers were waiting. She stepped aside as we passed, but emained to weep as the cortege reluctantly wended it

wey from the room.

Several naval and army officers were standing eated around the room, which was drayed appropri stely in the robes of mourning. The expression of the ace was serene and life like, but the skin was discored, and appeared of a greenish yellow-probably coessarily made so by the embalmers.

The huge columns of the White House were com pletely enveloped in mourning, and all surrounding-were in keeping with the solemnities of the occasion. A number of persons suspected of complicity in th rime of the assassination have been arrested to-day and the scenes of yesterday repeated. Large crowd are been drawn together by rumors of the capture Booth and abortive attempts made to rescue the prin mers, most of whom were arrested for the expression of traiterous sentiments.

## How the Game was Bagged. Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18, 1865. Late last night R. C. Morgan of New-Yor ade a lucky strike in working up the assarsination plot. Acting as one of the Special Commissioners of the War Department, under Mr. Orcutt, he visited the sidence of Surratt on H-st., between Ninth a Tenth.

The women were put under arrest and sent to head quarters for examination. Then a search of the heur was made. Papers and correspondence of a most im-portant character were found, but the most important vent transpired while search was being made in th A peculiar knock was heard at a lower outer doo

The expert at once entered and opened the door, whe large man confronted him with a pick-ax in his hand. Stepping aside, the man entered rapidly and unblider Mergan then closed the door upon him, and quick! ocking it, put the key in his pocket.

The stranger, here discovering that something was take—was in the wrong house, &c. "Who did you wish to see," was asked. "I came to see Mrs. Surratt, Well, you are right, then-she lives here, said te. He nevertheless insisted upon retiring, but a piste

was pointed at him and he was ordered into the room

dered to sit down. Here a lengthy questioning an oss-questioning took place.

He stated that he was a refugee from Virginia; was oor man's son; had been brought up on a farm; di-ot know how to read; had always been kopt hard a rork, because his father was poor, and then showe is outh of allegiance which he had in his pocket, and aid he had worked on the horse-railroad here.

When asked where he lived, he boggled a little When asked where he slept last night, he said, "Down t he railroad." When asked where the night before the and Friday, he was still more embarrassed, and equivo sted considerably. He said he came to this house g a drain for Mrs. Surratt; that he was to work at arly in the morning, and thought he would come u efore he went to bed, as she would not be up in th

It is proper to state that up to the question of when e stayed, no suspicion had been excited that he wa ther than a veritable laborer; but the fact of la oming at so late an hour led to suspicion that I might know something of the family connections.

Surratt himself having disappeared with Booth, lance at his boots covered with mud disclosed them to e fine ones; his pants, also very muddy, were di overed to be of fine black eassimere. His coat w etter than laborers usually wear, and nothing but hi at indicated a refugee.

He was still further questioned, and on saying the chad no money he was searched and twents five dol ers in greenbacks and some Canada coins found on his person, a fine white linen pocket handkerchief with elicate pink border, a tooth and nail-brush, a cake of me toilet roap and some pomatum, for all of which he ried to give a plausible account, though bothered a ood deal about his taste for the white handkerchief i

Here his hat was examined, and found to have been made of a fine gray or mixed undershirt of his own which he had taken off to make a hat of, cut out i onfederate soldier style, and not sewed up but pinned his led to the conviction that be had lost his hat, an ther circumstances fixed suspicion that he was th sassin of the Seward family.

The Secretary's negro doorkeeper was sent for with at the knowledge of what was wanted, came into the om and was seated, the gas having been turned dow reviously. After he was sested the gas was turns a brightly, and, without a word being spoken, the sor boy started as if he had been that and the pseud over storted also and torned deadly pale.

The recognition was instantaneous and mutual, O ring asked why he seemed so affected, the negro i ediately answered: "Why, dat's the man wet efassa Seward," and moving for a moment uneasily an ich his eves intently fixed on the prisoner, he con med: "I does'nt want to stay here, no how." Major Seward and sister were sent to identify his

is morning and did so completely. His identification

absolute and he is new a prisoner on board a monito all of the circumstances connected with his arrest an tection are of the most marvelous character, The detectives would not have been at the house bu the fidelity of a freedman, a poor colored woman, an merest accident divested him of his well-assume

racter of a poor laborer. Other evidence makes it probable that he is one e St. Albans raiders. He gives his name as Jame aine, and is known here by several alfases. We hear e supposition is, that, finding himself vusble to get ut of the picket lines he had returned to Sarratt's house or succer.

it is confidently believed that Booth cannot muc orger crospe arrest. Booth is known to have lon a member of the Order of Knights of the Golde

THE SEWAUDS.

The Sewards are very much better to-night. Strong opes are entertained for even Frederick's recovery. FROM ABROAD. The city is overrunning with delegations and trangers. It is believed there are many more than a

he inauguration. The committee of the New-York National Union League arrived at Willard's this evening. The National Democratic club met here and passed strong and ap opriate resolutions in behalf of their political organ

A large number of delogates from towns in Connect at met at Gov. Buckingham's room this evening, ar passed resolutions, made addresses, and arranged t

Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Court Judges, are to be ermitted in the procession to-morrow.

# MOSBY.

Mosby has get about \$20,000 worth of tobacco, il onverden of which into greenbacks is believed to have timulated his desires to surrender.

## Addresses by the President. Washington, Tuesday, April 18, 1865,

In accordance with resolutions passed at a meet the citizens of Illinois held at the National Hotel ye erday afternoon, the citizens of the State assemble t Willard's Hotel, preparatory to paying their respect his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of alted States. Gov. Oglesby, accompanied by Senate chard Yates, Gen. Isham N. Havnes, ex-Senator ( H. Browning, Hon, D. S. Phillips, Gen. J. T. Farne orth, Han, Isane N. Arnold, Hon, John Wilson, Ge Jamble, Col. John S. Loomis, Col. James H. Bower ov. Pickering of Oregon, Gen. Julius White, Hon. J . Hanna, Major S. Wait, Major W. C. Carroll, Major Flynn, and a large concourse of citizens repaired to be rooms of President Johnson, in the Treasury

Gov. Ogle-by presented the delegation, and addresses

he President as follows:

Mr. PRISIDENT: I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of the citizens of Illinois, repre senting almost every portion of the State. We ar drawn together by the mournful events of the past fe days, to give some feeble expression to the feelings we common with the whole nation realize as pressing us the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremo Te thought it not inappropriate before we should se rate even in this sad hour, to seek this interview wi our Excellency; that, while the bleeding heart is pour ng out its monruful angulah over the death of our b ved late President, the idol of our State and the prid If the whole country, we may enrnestly express to yo he living head of this nation, our deliberate, full, an biding confidence in you as the one who, in these dark ours, must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending and directing its affairs. n the midst of this sadness, through the oppressi foom that surrounds us, we look to you and to a bright uture for our country. The assassination of the Presitent of the United States deeply depresses and seri saly aggravates the entire nation; but, under ou Constitution, it does not delay, nor for an great length of time retard its progress es not for an instant disorganize or threaten its de truction. The record of your whole past life, familiar o all, the splender of your recent gigantic efforts to tay the hand of treason and assassination and restor he flag to the uttermost bounds of the Republic, assur that noble State which we represent, and, we believe the people of the United States, that we may safely anjoining. His pick-ax was taken from him and he atrust our destinles in your hands; and to this end w

ome in the name of the State of Illinois, and, we confidently believe fully and faithfully expressing the wishes of our people, to present and pledge to you the cordial, carnest and unremitting purpose of our State to give our administration the strong support we have heretoore given to the administration of our lamostoil late 'resident, the policy of whom we have heretotore, do low and shell continue to inderse.

the kind words you have addressed to me. The vis.t

President Johnson replied: GENTLEMEN: I have listened with profound emotion

f this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, hese words of encouragement. I had not anticipated. n the midst of the saddening circumstances hich surround us, and the immense responcility thrown upon me, an expression of the condence of individuals, and still more of an influential oly like that before me, representing a great commo realth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened ind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour ike this, of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody words the feelings of my bosom, I could not com and my lips to atter them. Perhaps the best reply I ould make and the one most readily appropriate your kind assurances of confidence, would be to reeive them in silence. [Sensation.] The throbbings of y heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled s cannot be reduced to words; and, oppressed as I am ith the new and great responsibility which has deolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with Menlty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit ich expression of the confidence reposed in me by the cople to pass without acknowledgment. To an indiidual like myself, who has never claimed much, but she has, it is true, received from a generous copie many marks of trust and honor or a long time, an occasion like this and people manifestation of public feeling so well-timed are peliarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, very pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate aswer in my own. By many men in public life such ecasions are often considered merely formal. To me ent sank deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry at my convictions of right. Thus feeling, I shall uter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadastly, [applause] if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our serrowing finds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly an mine this great affliction. In what I say on this casion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of auger, no eling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable ent in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey aw and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our hief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been esassinated; and when we trace this crime to its ause, when we remember the source whence he assassin drew his inspiration, and then ok ate the result, we stand yet more asunded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assarnation. Such a crime as the murder of a great and od man, honored and revered, the beloved and the ope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary adividual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can ace its cause through successive steps, without my umerating them here, back to that source which is he spring of all our woes. No one can say that f the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be prested he should not undergo the extremest penalty e law knows for crime, none will say that mercy ould interpose. But is he alone guilty ? Here, genmen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say. Every are teaches its lesson. The times we live in are net without instruction. The American people must be aught-if they do not already feel-that treason is a rime and must be punished [applause]; that the Governent will not always bear with its enemies; that it is trong, not only to protect, but to punish. [Applause.] When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson ald down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as erimes; and there, too, we find the last and highest of rimes treason. [Applause.] With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of rimes, and will be surely punished. [Applause.] make this allusion not to excite the already exasperned feelings of the public, but to point out the princides of public justice which should guide our action at his particular juncture, and which accord with sound ablic morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that reason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty. Appleuse.] While we are appalled, overwhe'med at he fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor. sall we allow men-I care not by what weapon ttempt the life of the State with impunity? While we rain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this ast ssination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated. Applause.] I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I cave the events of the future to be disposed of as they rise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. [Applause.] When the question of exercising mercy comes before no it will be considered calmly, indicially-rememberug that I am the Executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy; and hour easy it is to yield to this imsulse. But we must not forgot that what may be mercy o the individual is cruelty to the State. [Applause.] In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left hat this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few t the expense of the many. Be assured that I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone,

past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished; and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that Government was made for man, not man for Govern-ment. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic Rebellion the world ever saw has emonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defense human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as each man cele that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people auderstand and apreciate the theory of our Government and love liberty our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If he time ever comes when the people shall fail the Govrument will fail, and we shall cease to be one f the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free Government, shown its power to maintain its existence through the ricissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was scessery for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not parish from internal weakness, but will stand o defend itself against all foes and punish treason Applause.] In the dealings of an inscrutable Providesce and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, especially my course during the present unboly Rebellion is before you; I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the

but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.] In regard to my future course. I will now make no pro-

ssions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat

ctively with public affairs, and to the history of my

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